

Cudworth Urban District Council



REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEARS, 1942, 1943 AND 1944



URBAN DISTRICT OF CUDWORTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Major Thomas F. Quigley, R.A.M C.

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. J. Lyon Foster, M.B., Ch.B.

SANITARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Maurice Bennett.

CLERKS

Cpl. A. E. Panks, R.A.M.C. (disabled)

Miss R. V. Lawrence, (Temp.)
(Transferred to Finance Dept. April 1943)

Cudworth Urban District Council

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Years

1942, 1943 and 1944

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cudworth Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

Once again I have the honour to present the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and to receive and also present to you the reports of the Sanitary Inspector covering the same period, and as previously I am embodying three years under one cover, namely the years 1942, 1943 and 1944. This principle has been adopted in the interests of economy in paper usage and other circumstances due to European and other hostilities.

The report is now presented after peace has been restored and we can feel profoundly grateful that our community has emerged unscarred. The health of the community has remained excellent during the war years and the children especially have been admirably cared for both by the Ministry of Food and by the Education Authority. Their foresight has ensured a healthy generation to face the problems of the post-war years.

The birth-rate continues to be above the general rate for England and Wales. In the three years under review there were 530 births, in comparison with 526 births for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

I would like to pay a tribute to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Maurice Bennett for the invaluable help he has given me and I am profoundly grateful that he has made such an excellent recovery from his most serious illness. He carries out his duties in an exemplary and efficient manner and the welfare of the community is his only consideration.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. LYON FOSTER.

"Lyndhurst,"
Barnsley Road,
Cudworth
November, 1945

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

YEAR 1942

Live Births	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	196	105	91
Illegitimate	6	4	2
TOTAL	202	109	93

Still Births	5	3	2
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			26.00
Birth Rate for England and Wales			15.80
Registrar General's estimated population			7,950

YEAR 1943

Live Births	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	138	75	63
Illegitimate	3	3	—
TOTAL	141	78	63
Still Births	3	2	1

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			16.58
Birth Rate for England and Wales			16.50
Registrar General's estimated population			7,855

YEAR 1944

Live Births	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	174	105	69
Illegitimate	13	5	8
TOTAL	187	110	77
Still Births	3	3	—

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			22.00
Birth Rate for England and Wales			17.60
Registrar General's estimated population			8,066

DEATHS

Year	Total	Males	Females	Rate per 1000 Population	Rate for Eng. & W.	In Inst'ns.
1942	76	37	39	9.70	11.60	24
1943	89	45	44	10.50	12.60	30
1944	64	39	25	7.50	11.60	23

In the year 1941 there were 96 deaths with a rate of 11.9 per thousand of the population.

Percentage of deaths in Institutions

1941	1942	1943	1944
38.50	31.20	29.60	37.90

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

	Year 1942	Year 1943	Year 1944
Typhoid	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	5	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	2	—
Syphilitic Diseases	2	1	—
Influenza	—	2	—
Measles	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cancer of the Uterus	2	1	—
Cancer of the Stomach	1	4	2
Cancer of the Breast	2	1	1
Cancer of other sites	10	9	6
Diabetes	1	1	2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	4	6	4
Heart Disease	14	11	10
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	2	3
Bronchitis	3	7	—
Pneumonia	4	8	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	1
Duodenal Ulcer	—	—	—
Diarrohea (under 2 years)	1	—	2
Appendicitis	—	2	—
Other Digestive Disorders	—	—	3
Nephritis	—	1	1
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	1	1	1
Premature Birth	3	1	2
Congenital Malformation	4	2	2
Suicide	1	—	1
Road Traffic Accidents	2	—	1
Other Violent Causes	4	6	4
All other Causes	10	12	11
TOTALS	76	89	64

INFANTILE MORTALITY

	Year 1941	Year 1942	Year 1943	Year 1944
Deaths under 1 year old	10	11	11	11
Death Rate per 1,000 live births	63.00	54.40	78.10	62.70
Death Rate for England and Wales	59.00	49.00	49.00	46.00

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Year 1942	Year 1943	Year 1944
Convulsions	1	1	—
Congenital Debility: Malformation	6	2	4
Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	3	6	4
Congenital Pneumonia	1	—	—
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	—	1	—
Asphyxia (Misadventure)	—	1	—
Marasmus	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	1
Intrasusception	—	—	1
TOTALS	11	11	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED

	Year 1942	Year 1943	Year 1944
Scarlet Fever	31	16	20
Diphtheria	2	6	5
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	13	37	23
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Erysipelas	2	6	4
Whooping Cough	20	15	—
Measles	18	271	83
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	2
TOTALS	87	352	137

The most notable feature of these tables is the comparatively few cases of diphtheria, as compared with the pre-immunisation era. In the last three years only thirteen cases of diphtheria have been notified, and of these only one case has died.

This unfortunate death occurred in a child of two years who had not been immunised. This in itself is a great tribute to immunisation and a credit to those who sponsored and encouraged it.

No cases of whooping cough were notified in 1944, but this may be due to medical practitioners failing to send in notifications, which is not uncommon in those cases in which only a small notification fee is paid.

There were no deaths over the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 from Scarlet Fever.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES DURING THE YEAR 1942

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	—	2
6 to 15 years	—	—	1	1
16 to 25 years	—	3	—	—
26 to 35 years	—	1	—	—
36 to 45 years	2	1	—	—
46 to 55 years	1	—	—	—
56 to 65 years	—	—	—	—
66 years and over	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	3	6	1	3

NEW CASES DURING THE YEAR 1943

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	1	1
6 to 15 years	—	—	—	—
16 to 25 years	—	2	—	1
26 to 35 years	—	2	—	—
36 to 45 year	2	1	1	—
46 to 55 years	—	—	—	—
56 to 65 years	—	—	—	—
66 years and over	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	5	2	2

NEW CASES DURING THE YEAR 1944

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	—	—
6 to 15 years	—	1	—	—
16 to 25 years	1	—	—	—
26 to 35 years	2	1	—	—
36 to 45 years	—	—	—	—
46 to 55 years	—	—	—	—
56 to 65 years	—	—	—	—
66 years and over	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	2	—	—

On 31st December, 1944 the following was the state of the Tuberculosis Register:—

- 26 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in males
- 11 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in females
- 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in males
- 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in females

Totalled, the above cases make 48 in all and this figure shows little difference from the Register of 1938. It also shows that the war years have led to no substantial increase in the disease in this area, and that the Tuberculosis Authorities are doing their work very well. Cases are examined at the Tuberculosis Centre in Barnsley and in their own homes if necessary and when the diagnosis has been established are removed to sanatoria as soon as possible. There has sometimes been delay in getting cases admitted to a sanatorium, but this is unavoidable as there is great shortage of nursing staff in many of the sanatoria.

The Sanitary Inspector's report for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 as presented to me by that official is next submitted for your consideration.

THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON) REGULATIONS, 1935

To the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman and Members of the Cudworth Urban District Council.
Gentlemen,

In accordance with the provisions of the above Regulations I beg to submit for your consideration the following report on work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the years 1942, 1943 and 1944.

WATER SUPPLIES FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

Water continues to be supplied to the Cudworth Urban District by the County Borough of Barnsley, the number of houses on public supply being 2,171.

There were no extensions of supply during the years 1942, 1943 or 1944.

In 1942 three samples of well water were submitted to the County Bacteriologist. The Invasion Committee for the Cudworth Urban District desired to earmark certain wells or springs for use in the event of invasion by the enemy, but the Bacteriologist's Report on the samples submitted was adverse and other arrangements had to be made by the Committee after consultation with the Emergency Committee of the Council.

In January, 1942, on a complaint received from a user, a sample of tap water was submitted to the County Bacteriologist who gave a favourable report on the sample. This water was supplied through the Council.

In January, 1943, at the request of the local Home Guard a sample of spring water was obtained from Storrs Mill Wood with the concurrence of the Sanitary Inspector of the Darfield Urban District. It was desirable that the water should be earmarked for use by the Home Guard in the event of an emergency. Both the County Bacteriologist and the Public Analyst gave a very favourable report on the sample.

In March, 1943, March, 1944 and November, 1944, samples of water were obtained at the request of the County Medical Officer from household taps in Cudworth with a view to ascertaining what action the service piping had on the water. The County Medical Officer of Health reported favourably on each of the four samples submitted.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There were no sewer extensions during the years 1942, 1943 and 1944. During 1944 the Council requested the Surveyor to draw up a scheme for consideration for the provision of a sewerage system for the Weetshaw Lane and Royston Lane portions of the district. The Storrs Mill area also still requires a sewerage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There is no effluent arising from trades carried on in the area. The only exception is the effluent from the Sewage Works, and this is subject to strict control before entering the nearby stream. There have been no complaints from the West Riding Rivers Board during the three years under review.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

During the year 1942 two additional water closets were provided for existing dwelling houses, in the year 1943 there were no additions and in the year 1944 there were a further four water closets provided, but these latter were the result of improvements internally to two dwellinghouses, and a workingmen's club.

The following table shows the number of conveniences of all types:—

Privies with covered middens	37
Pail Closets	3
Water Closets	2031
Waste Water Closets	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

House refuse is disposed of by semi-controlled tipping. Unsound foodstuffs during 1942 and 1943 were disposed of by burning, but during 1944 a new system of food salvage came into operation under the authority of the Ministry of Food and this is dealt with under "Foods."

The cost of refuse removal during the three years was as follows:—

Financial Year 1941-42	.....	£1636
Financial Year 1942-43	.....	£1499
Financial Year 1943-44	.....	£1650

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

Notices under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936 were served on the responsible persons as follows:—

Year 1942	.....	17
Year 1943	.....	10
Year 1944	.....	61

During the three years dustbins have been in extremely short supply and only during the latter portion of 1944 was it possible to help owners in complying with Statutory Notices. In some cases owners provided the bins, but in the majority of cases the Council provided the bins either on request or in default and the costs were recovered from the persons upon whom the notices were served. Representations were made during 1944 to the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Health on the serious shortage of bins and a licence was issued to enable the Council to acquire 24 bins.

REPAIRS TO PREMISES—NOTICES SERVED

Year	Brought Forward	Informal	Statutory	Total	Number complied with
1942	157	69	61	287	64
1943	223	94	66	383	86
1944	297	63	101	461	136

It will be seen that 325 preliminary and statutory notices have been carried forward into the year 1945. This is accounted for by reason of notices not having been complied with, and in the majority of cases is due to shortage of man power and materials, and in certain instances the work has been commenced some twelve months after the service of the notices.

This inability on the part of owners and others to complete required works calls for more re-inspections and more correspondence from the department in order to obtain satisfaction for occupiers of dwellinghouses and other premises which are the subject of the notice. A statutory notice expires at the end of six months and after that period it is not possible to make applications for Justices' Orders for works to be completed.

During 1944 the Ministry of Health instituted an "Essential Repairs" scheme whereby if the local authority's officer certifies housing repairs as being essential work, the Ministry of Works gives every assistance in issuing licences to obtain materials in short supply. At the end of 1944 only three applications had been made for such certificates, two applications arising out of notices served and one application being made by an owner-occupier.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In 1942 there were 4 summonses taken out under the Housing Act. In 1943 there were prosecutions under the Public Health Act in respect of 14 dwellinghouses where the owners had failed to execute works of repair. There was also one prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act against an owner of premises used for the sale of food for failing to carry out works of improvement to bring the premises up to the required standard.

In 1944 one summons was taken out in respect of food premises which required to be equipped as laid down in the Food and Drugs Act, but immediately following the service of the summons the whole of the work was commenced and completed the day before the case came up for hearing.

SUMMARY OF VISITS

	1942	1943	1944
Under the Public Health Acts	232	187	167
Re-inspections do.	178	164	98
Under the Housing Act	4	1	—
Re-inspections do.	11	1	—
Slaughterhouses	20	13	13
Under Milk and Dairies Orders	19	9	18
Visits to Food Shops	14	26	19
Visits re infectious diseases	28	11	4
Choked drainages dealt with	101	67	46
Formal Milk Samples	12	13	13
Alleged dirty houses	1	—	1
Disinfection after I.D.	18	7	8
Investigation re vermin	1	8	—
Water samples for examination	7	4	2
Informal Milk Samples	1	1	—
Visits to Fish Frying premises	—	6	—
Alleged overcrowding	—	1	—
Keeping of animals	—	2	—
Premises visited re rodents	—	32	5
Smoke observations	—	—	5
Manholes baited for rodent extermination	—	—	180

Arising out of the above visits it was found necessary to serve various preliminary and statutory notices, such notices calling for works of repair or renewals in respect of stone, concrete or wood floors, external and internal doors, fireplaces, cooking accommodation, flues, chimney stacks and chimney pots, renewal of dustbins, repairing or re-laying of yard surfaces, roof repairs, repairs and renewals to eaves gutters and rainwater fall-pipes, cast iron ventilating shafts, renewal of worn-out sinks, cement or tiled surrounds to sinks, new sink waste pipes, repairs to water closet apparatus and structures, provision of domestic hot water supplies to shops selling foodstuffs, and cleansing of dirty premises.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT

In 1943 the Council accepted powers from the West Riding County Council for the operation of the above Act, and in March the Ministry of Food directed the Council to take action against rats and mice by laying poison baiting in the sewerage system. In all 180 sewer manholes were treated, two men being engaged solely for that purpose, which took approximately seven weeks to complete. Over 600 poisoned and unpoisoned baits were laid but no evidence of dead rodents was found in the manholes treated.

Land at Shaw Lane was also treated in like manner, the land being used for sewage disposal and here a hundred baiting points were laid, and although complaints had been made of a rat infestation, the system of poisoning used did not result in the finding of dead rodents. This does not imply that the work carried out was not successful. Rodents may have found underground runs in which to die after poisoning.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are no large industrial chimney stacks in Cudworth capable of issuing black smoke, although in 1944 one complaint was received respecting a garage chimney out of which the complainant alleged that thick black smoke was belching forth at all times of the day. An investigation over a period of 10 days and unknown to the supposed offender, proved that the complaint was without foundation.

SWIMMING POOLS

The park Swimming Pool (closed in 1938 by the Council after adverse reports on the water in the pool) is still closed and earmarked by the N.F.S. as a static water supply.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Treatment of infested Council houses has continued to be carried out by the Hydrogen Cyanide method of fumigation by private contractor. Occupiers of privately owned houses are offered various materials for treating rooms etc. for vermin, such as sulphur candles, insect powders, insect liquids at prices varying from 1/- per packet up to 13/- per gallon. Paraffin is also recommended on occasions either as a paint or as a spray. Continuous treatment over a long period is necessary if it is to be successful where insecticides are used. During 1942 two Council houses were fumigated by Hydrogen Cyanide. During 1943 two Council houses were so dealt with, whilst during 1944 it was not found necessary to treat any Council house, but this does not imply that every Council house is free from vermin of any description.

CAMPING SITES

The township has continued to be free from caravan dwellings during the years 1942, 1943 and 1944. Licences to use land as camping sites are necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936, both by the owner of the land and the owner of the moveable dwelling where such dwellings remain for more than six weeks. No applications were received for such licences during the three years dealt with by this report.

BYE-LAWS

The following bye-laws are in operation within the area of the Council:—

Mortuary Bye-Laws—1st October, 1934

Prevention of Nuisances and Keeping of Animals—7th November, 1934.

Improvement Area Bye-Laws—28th November, 1934.

New Streets and Buildings—30th December, 1939.

There are also bye-laws governing the use of the Miners' Welfare Park. During the past three years Defence (General) Regulations have relaxed the bye-laws relative to the keeping of animals in order that private individuals may become their own food producers.

No legal action was taken during 1942, 1943 or 1944 for infringement of bye-laws. A few complaints were received affecting the rearing of food animals (principally pigs) near dwellinghouses, but these were satisfactorily dealt with.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

The dwellinghouse No. 60 Whitecross Road, upon which the Council issued a Demolition Order in May, 1937 still continues to be occupied.

Dwellinghouses numbered 71, 73 and 75 Sidcop Road still continue to be occupied. No. 69 Sidcop Road has been vacated and is now used as a weekly Sunday School for a small number of children by the Salvation Army with the approval of the Council. Demolition Orders were made in respect of these four dwellings in October, 1941. On Wednesday, 22nd April, 1942, the Council made application for Orders for vacant possession of the dwellinghouses, the owners having failed to secure the vacation themselves. At the time of preparing this report (November, 1945) the houses are still occupied, although the Justices granted the Orders.

Apart from the action quoted above there has been no further action under the Housing Act, 1936.

FOODS INTENDED FOR SALE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. MILK PRODUCTION

During the three years 46 visits were paid to farm premises where milk intended for sale for human consumption is produced. There are 10 farm premises on the register of producers, being a reduction of 1 compared with the last report for the years 1939 to 1941. The occupier of Sycamore Farm is now deceased and the premises were vacated after his death.

There are 16 retail purveyors of milk on the register resident within and outside the Cudworth Urban District.

There are in operation one supplementary licence to use the expression "Pasteurised" and one supplementary licence to use the expression "Tuberculin-Tested" in relation to milk brought into Cudworth for sale for human consumption.

In the year 1942 there were 18 samples submitted to the Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act and by arrangement with the Food and Drugs Authority (the W.R.C.C.)

In the year 1943 there were 11 samples submitted to the Public Analyst.

In the year 1944 there were 13 samples submitted to the Public Analyst.

All the samples over the whole period were certified to be genuine milks.

In July, 1942, a local milk purveyor was fined £10 and costs for obstructing the Sanitary Inspector in the execution of his duty relative to milk sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

OTHER FOODS

During the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 quantities of "other foods" were submitted to the Sanitary Inspector for examination and the following table shows the varieties and quantities of foods dealt with:—

	1942	1943	1944
Ham (uncooked)	8 lbs.	—	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Ham (cooked)	—	—	22 lbs.
Bacon	—	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Butter	—	—	26 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cooked Meats (from large tins)	—	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fish (uncooked)	—	—	112 lbs.
Dried Peas	—	112 lbs.	—
Lard	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Tinned Foods

	1942	1943	1944
Treacle	1	2	—
Plums	1	1	—
Tomatoes	4	—	—
Soups	2	2	3
Milk	2	3	6
Cooked Meats (small tins)	6	9	—
Peas	4	3	—
Beans	2	5	—
Carrots	1	1	—
Fish	—	3	2
Pineapples	—	1	—
Pickles	—	—	6 jars

In addition to the above 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. of sausages were condemned in 1943, and in July, 1942 a shopkeeper was allowed to re-constitute 27-lbs. jam for quick sale and consumption. Similarly some 30-lbs. of jam in December, 1944 were approved for use in the manufacture of pastry confectionery, the material being unsaleable, due to surface mould which in no way affected the body of the jam, but the public at large refused to surrender "points" for a foodstuff which appeared to them to be unsound.

MEAT INSPECTION—BUTCHERS' CARCASSES

Regular slaughtering for sale for human consumption ceased in Cudworth in January, 1940, under the Defence (General) Regulations, meat supplies now coming into the area under the rationing scheme from the Barnsley Abattoir controlled by the Ministry of Food.

In March, 1942, slaughter of a beef animal was found to be necessary in a local slaughterhouse in order to save its market value. Certain parts of the carcass were found to be affected with tuberculosis and a condemnation certificate was given to the owner to accompany the carcass into the Ministry's Meat Pool at Barnsley.

In April, 1942, a calf was slaughtered under similar conditions in a local slaughterhouse and this also passed into the Meat Pool.

There are now only 4 licensed slaughterhouses within the area of the Council. Two butchers have shown no inclination to renew the licences annually during the war years out of the six slaughterhouses in use previous to the war.

MEAT INSPECTION—PRIVATELY OWNED CARCASSES

Private occasional slaughtering appears to be still a feature of allotment holders and other persons who rear pigs for home consumption. Such slaughtering is subject to approval by the Food Executive Officer by special slaughtering licence and surrendering of bacon coupons for bacon pigs and a written undertaking by the owner of the animal that no part of it will be disposed of outside his own household where the animal is of the table size.

It has been possible for these animals to be slaughtered and examined in a recognised slaughterhouse but the local Pig Club have objected to this procedure by making representation to the Council, with the result that slaughtering is now being carried on of this type of animal on premises other than recognised slaughterhouses and without examination of resulting carcasses and organs, the meat not being intended for sale. The following table shows the number of animals examined after slaughter for private consumption.—

Pigs Examined		
1942	1943	1944
29	60	52
Weight of material condemned		
1942	1943	1944
79-lbs.	65-lbs.	80-lbs.

As Sanitary Inspector I would express my sincere appreciation of the assistance given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Barnsley County Borough during my six months illness from November, 1943 to April, 1944, during which period Mr. Mellor provided a properly qualified inspector for the benefit of self-suppliers of pigs and examination of carcasses owned by them after slaughter.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

During the period under review 59 visits have been made to premises used for the sale or for preparation for sale of foods intended for human consumption which include bakeries, meat product rooms and fish frying premises.

One underground baking room has been abolished and the owner has taken over larger and more suitable premises at ground level with more commodious arrangements and after amendments suggested as a result of a discussion with the Sanitary Inspector. Another baking premises has been enlarged and is now twice its original size resulting in better and larger air space being available for the persons employed thereon.

Two food shops have been provided with domestic hot water supplies by fireback boiler, storage cylinder and circulating pipes with other improvements as required by notice served with the approval of the Council.

A further food shop has had its rotten wooden floor and supporting joists removed and a new concrete floor substituted therefor.

One owner of food premises was fined £3 and costs with a daily penalty of £1 after the expiration of one month for failing to carry out the requirements of the Council after service of statutory notice under the Food and Drugs Act in August, 1943.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The numbers of houses which were fumigated after the occurrence of Scarlet Fever during the three years were:—

1942	1943	1944
24	8	4

The numbers of houses fumigated after removal of cases notified as Diphtheria over the three years were:—

1942	1943	1944
2	6	2

CIVIL DEFENCE AND THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

It is highly gratifying to report that none of the services organised under Civil Defence (Emergency Mortuary and Food Decontamination) had to be brought into operation during any part of the years dealt with by this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MAURICE BENNETT,
Sanitary Inspector

